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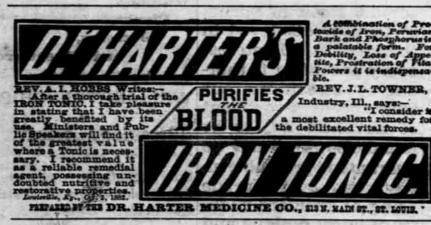
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THE DUDE AND THE DUDELET.

OCCUPATIONS OF ANDMALS.

ed the latter. "No, I won't except that," was the reply; "and I'll wager you can't men-tion a class of men or an occupation followed by them to which I can't show you something similar in the so-called ower animal kingdom."

pulling out a drawer noon which was a blood-curdling name, "here's a beetle that belongs to the explosive brother-hood, and so powerful an agent it is that it is called the Bombardier," and is blood-curdling name, "here's a beetle that belongs to the explosive brother-hood, and so powerful an agent it is that it is called the Bombardier,' and is ready to go off at a moment's notice. It is, as you see, an old-fashioned sort of a fellow—doesn't affect long hair and the like; but let an enemy follow it too closely and it stops suddenly, and if you were listening you would hear a report, a puff of smoke would rise in the air, and the pursuer would be completely demoralized. I have seen these bombardiers fire five or six times in as many minutes, whirling about as if taking aim. The explosives come from agland. Quite a number of animals carry explosives. The larvæ of some dragon files eject a liquid irritating to man. The squids, however, lead in this respect. I remember drifting along over the reef at Nassan several years ago, and seeing several squids just below the surface, I put out my hand, and in a second my dearest friend wouldn't have known me. I was literally drenched with ink, which was thrown from a distance of at least three feet. It was installed the service of all east three feet. It was installed the sheet of at least three feet. It was installed the sheet of a least three feet. It was installed the sheet of a least three feet. It was installed the sheet of a least three feet. It was installed the sheet of a least three feet. It was installed the sheet of a least three feet. It was installed the sheet of a least three feet. It was installed to brother than the fact that it is ever necessary to make any sacrifice in the cause of science. I've been cultivating those mother cocoons all winter, in hopes of a glerious havest this spring, but there they go at one fell swoop. They afford an example of what you might call as their ground is seen feet in the report of a seen of seen cultivating those mother cocoons all winter, in hopes of a glerious haves that the seen cultivating those mother cocoons all winter, in hopes of a glerious haves that it seven seen they go at one fell swoop. They afford

I was literally drenched with ink, which was thrown from a distance of at least three feet. It was indelible, and I still has applied all these delicate shells, so have the vouchers in the way of stained Here the naturalist took down a drawer labeled "Myrmeleon," and said: "Here is not only a plotter, but a dia-

"Here is not only a plotter, but a diagram of its trap. The propensity seems bred in the bone, as it is indulged in by the young insects. When first hatched the insect seeks out a soft soil on some miniature sandy plain. It generally holds its head in place at one point, while its body is whirled about like a pair of dividers. This done, the insect begins throwing out the sand; some is carried, but the greater part is removed on a plan that at least shows an attempt at labor saving. With a quick movement the worker shovels a load upon its head, and by a backward upward jerk hurls it far out of the excavation. If a pebble or stone is sticks them about its shell. Now, if the animal had no taste, the first old shell or stone that came along would be used; but, as you see, nothing but these shells at a used. Here's another and a fossil, showing that shells did the same thing millions of years ago.

"Many birds have the decorative instinct. Certain ones in Africa are said to fasten fire flies to their nests that gleam at night like so many diamonds. Another African bird bites off all its tail feathers except the tip of the longest plumes, and thus gives itself a jaunty air. The horn bills color their feathers artificially from certain glands. A family of birds found in Australia, and cavation. If a pebble or stone is met with it is tossed out in the same way, masses half as large as the worker be-ing hurled over a foot away. When a large stone is encountered the intelli-gence displayed is remarkable. The gence displayed is remarkable. The engineer seems to know that the rock can't be tossed, and so he carefully rolls it upon his head and proceeds to climb up the incline of the pit. Naturally the stone would roll off of any incline, but to avert this the insect lifts its tail high in air, and so crawls up the side with the stone on a perfect level. I have seen them try a stone ten or fifteen times, and then give it up and select another location. After the pit is completed it represents the cast of an inverted cone, and at the bottom the insect conceals itself, leaving only its two enormous jaws protruding. You see here on this diagram the whole tragedy is enacted. We will suppose that this ant is the Czar on the way to coronation. He rushes along, comes to the ant is the Czar on the way to coronation. He rushes along, comes to the pit with his attendants, steps on the prepared slides, and gees rolling down into the mouth of the living or Nihilist trap below. Perhaps when half way down the ant regains a foothold, and seems in a fair way to escape, but the trap maker throws off all concealment, quickly shovels sand upon its head, and hurls load after load at the victim; who rolls down halpless into his snamy's "How about reporters?"

but they differ from the others in shape and general appearance, the king, queens, soldiers, and laborers being all queens, soldiers, and laborers being all markedly different in appearance. The soldiers have enormous jaws, but never work. They rush out fiercely when yon break into a nest. If the enemy is not visible they return, and the laborers come out and begin repairs. The army ants of South America show great intelligence. The workers, like our sappers and miners, often go ahead and form a protective arch, under which the soldiers march; and so rapidly is this thrown up that the onward march is not delayed. The ants are also slaveowners. They capture ants of other species and force them to work for them and attend them as body servants. So luxurious do some of these slave owners become that they are utterly owners become that they are utterly helpless when deprived of their menials. The latter not only wait on their masters, but feed them. If the slaves are taken

way their owners perish.

"Ants are also farmers. In Texas a
tribe collect the seeds of various plants tribe collect the seeds of various plants and plant them in close proximity to their homes, so that they can benefit by the seed. The farmer or grain ants of Europe store up vast supplies in underground granaries. After a damp season the seeds are taken out and laid in the run and finally returned."

"How is it the seeds don't sprout?" asked the reporter.

"That's the most wonderful part of it. The seeds don't spront, though there they are, planted underground and kept fresh. It is supposed that the ants bite

the seeds in some way so that the ants bite the seeds in some way so that they are in a state of coma, just as wasps sting animals so that they remain insensible for months. Ants may be said also to keep cows—not exactly Durhams, but insects that answer the same purpose. They collect the plant lice, and, by caressing them in some way, force or induce them to give out or exude a drop of awart licent. reesing them in some way, force or in-duce them to give out or exude a drop of sweet liquor. I have seen five or six ants awaiting their turn to milk one of these cows. The ants often collect the eggs of the aphides, place them on plants near their homes, and care for them in many ways, just as we do for our blooded stock. In the fall ants have been known to take their cows under ground, and

stock. In the fall ants have been known to take their cows under ground and try to keep them through the winter. Many ants keep beetles and other insects as pets, some as playfellows, others on account of their odor. Several hundred distinct species of insects are in this way kept prisoners under ground.

"In engineering the ants are equally skillful. They bridge wide rivers by joining together their bodies, clinging one to another, and thus forming a long string that the wind blows across the stream. In this way a bridge is formed over which an entire army passes."

from another room.

"That's my mother-in-law," whispered the naturalist, confidentially; "she's the one exception. There isn't her prototype in the entire animal kingdom."

kingdom."
"James, if you think I'm going to al-low my daughter's plano cover to be used to cultivate moths on, you're mis-taken." A florid-faced, much excited lady here burst into the room, and, upon seeing the reporter, withdrew as if jerked from behind.

"It's impossible," said the impertur-bable man of science," to impress woman with the fact that it's ever necessary to

has applied all these delicate shells, so that the tube seems made up of them. Here is another shell called the Phorus, found in Japanese waters. It affects large bivalve shells, and in some way sticks them about its shell. Now, if the animal had no taste, the first old shell

artificially from certain glands. A family of birds found in Australia, and allied to the birds of paradise, bring sheels and other objects miles from the sea and decorate their play-houses with them. Some fancy curious bones, oththem. Some fancy curious bones, others shells, and others prefer fresh flow-

hardest granite known, yet it has been ruined by this shell, a pholas. Stranger yet, the miner has a lamp to work by, a

hurls load after load at the victim; who rolls down helpless into his enemy's jaws, and is destroyed. When the trap maker has sucked the blood, he unceremoniously hoists the remains upon his head and throws them out upon the sand. The pit is then repaired for the next victim.

"Among the animal workers all occupations are found. Take a colony of bees, for instance. In forming a nest one set of bees are ordinary laborers, and form the rough cells. A set of skilled laborers then take hold and shape the cells, and so on. Among the ants the workers not only have their share of work to do, but they differ from the others in shape and general appearance, the king, queens, soldiers, and laborers being all species of beetles bury their dead. The medical profession is represented by the doctor fish, who has in his side a lancet, which comes out without warning, and, like that of Bob Sawyer, is always ready for use. The wasps are the paper makers; some are masons. The ministers are represented by the praying mantes.—N. Y. Sun.

—A Kentucky farmer-boy found a crow's nest, which he robbed of the eggs, and placed them under a hen. When hatched, the chicken mother cared for them tenderly until they got big enough to fly. Then they took to the high timber, which so exasperated the old hen that she went crazy. -A Northern man hired a real lively

mustang at Fort Worth to ride down the country a short distance. Two days after the mustang returned to town, and a wild man is reported prowling around in the Buffalo bottoms.—Texas -Although Mr. Vanderbilt retired rather precipitously, the Norristown Herald is inclined to believe that his ac-

counts are all straight. —There are said to be 85,000 people in West Virginia who do not know how to read or write. How the Fallures Come.

Of all the causes of failure in sheepcaising, none or all put together equal the lack of proper care and attention. Too much stress, equal the lack of proper care and attention. Too much stress, perhaps, has been given to breeds and varieties. All sheep well cared for pay. No poorly cared for sheep pay, no matter of what breed. Often there is reported to us some new disease that no one ever heard of before, that decipates somebody's flock, and no remedy can be found. It is true, sheep must die, but they need not perish to the extent they do if well managed. Flocks should be kept young, so there shall not come a hard year every once in a while, when old sheep will die off in numbers, to dishearten and disgust their owner, and of still more importance is owner, and of still more importance

numbers, to dishearten and disgust their owner, and of still more importance is the keeping the health of the flocks in ip-top condition. Usually a fat sheep is considered a healthy sheep. But there are silments that come to fat sheep as well as thin ones. We believe in keeping a sheep fat, but prefer a bright, dively, vigorous condition, to any other. A sheep may be thin in flesh and be perfectly healthy. Yet such a one will not be so profitable as if in good flesh or even fat. The fleece will be dry, and consequently light, and of a weakness and inelasticity of fiber that lessens its value for the manufacturer. The same sheep fat would shear from one-third to one-half more pounds, and the wool would be of more market value per pound. A thin ewe might be a more attentive mother, but her milk would neither be so plenty nor of such rich quality to push her lambs vigorously forward into a good, healthy, well developed sheep. Much can be told of the health of a sheep by looking at it. The appearances, though, do not tell the condition, even to a practiced eye. A sheep may appear round, smooth, and even fat, that, when caught, will be found to be a mere shadow, light as a cork, dead poor. Again, a chinnish-looking sheep when caught may be found solid and heavy—fat inside and healthy. No rules can be given for the care of sheep that will apply to every locality or manner of handling. The conditions vary so apply to every locality or manner of handling. The conditions vary so much between different men's feed, water, pasturage, and fitness for man-aging a flock. I know men who watch their hogs eat corn and they believe the their hogs eat corn and they believe the eye of the master helps to fatten the hog. The real truth is the man who watches his hogs eat learns their whims watches his hogs eat learns their whims and appetites, and suits his care to both. So of a sheep. Some are dainty and fastidious and require more time to eat and different feed from the main flock, and should be put into a flock by themselves, or better be fed separately; once in a while there will be found in a flock one or more that are parfect hors.

flock one or more that are perfect hog to eat. One of these will occupy mor to eat. One of these will occupy more room at the trough or rack than three sheep need, and is a perfect tyrant, butting and pounding its way at all times. Such are good sheep, but are not fit to needs culling every year to a line of lit profit; all delicate sheep and those that fail repeatedly to raise lambs from any cause—particularly lack of milk, as no an one wants mothers who are by inheri tance poor sucklers—and all badly crossed, poorly fleeced sheep should be fattened and sold to the butcher. be fattened and sold to the butcher. Keep nothing that does not pay its way, not even a pet. Pets are nuisances and got to be tolerated at all. A well bred, well selected, healthy flock of sheep, with good water, where they can get it every hour they need it, with plenty of feed in variety, will be the paying flock always. Such a flock will be the pride of their owner and the standard flock of the neighborhood. All these conditions belong not so much to the breed as to the care and handling conditions belong not so much to the breed as to the care and handling given them. Such a flock will hardly have queer diseases or mysterious ail-ments; such a flock-master is looked

of harping perpetually upon a child's shortcomings or defects. Sometimes it is a physical peculiarity—red hair, a squint eye, a pug nose, some uncom-mon development of feature or form— that receives comment. This, as it is generally only a jocular, good-natured badgering, is not extremely serious, though evil sometimes results, as a morbid self-consciousness is likely to be developed, both painful and injurious to the child. Frequently the fruit is excessive shyness or awkwardness, difficult to overcome even after the primary

who naturally turn to parents or guardians rather than to the voice of conscience for the right or wrong of anything, and whose most intimate associates stand to them for the world. A policy of this kind can not but prove dulling to the sensibilities and hardening to the heart. Many a parent who duling to the sensitinties and harden-ing to the heart. Many a parent who has harped upon his child's shortcom-ings till he has hammered that child's heart to a stone, wonders that his child ing to the heart. Many a patent who has harped upon his child's shortcomings till he has hammered that child's heart to a stone, wonders that his child persists in the even tenor of his way, paying no more attention to remonstrances than to the voice of the wind. It would be a thing to wonder at more if he did otherwise. if he did otherwise.

That which is berated may be a real

fault—indolence, untruthfulness, lack of order and the like; or it may be sim ply that the fault is in the parent's eye
—that the child is not to the parent's mind. The child may exceed in physical energy, when the parent would have more intellectual strength; or he may be studious and dreamy, when the parent desires him to be matter-of-fact. The ter day, in season and out of season, till the child comes to look upon home as a place of torment rather than refuge, and ipon the parent as an avenging Nemesis rather than a being to reverence and love. If the victim is a boy, he is quite likely, after a certain age, to keep out of the way as much as he can, if he does not quit the premises altogether, which project is meditated by nine out of every ten boys so situated. Happy for both parent and child if the latter seek not at a "saloon," or some other equally de-moralizing resort, that freedom which he misses in the home. There is ofttimes something exceedingly pathetic about these much-berated little ones.
Listless and dispirited, too often sullen

as well as sad, all childish sparkle and spontancity lost, they go about with drooping heads and downcast eyes, as

Doubtless with most parents the practice of excessive chiding is begun with the honest purpose of amending some fault, but continued from force of habit, fault, but continued from force of habit, or often from irritation of mind, induced by the child's failing to heed and be healed. The fact is that children so dealt with seldom do heed. Gentle, steady firmness may, indeed, take more patience, energy and time than a stream of reproofs, but let the parent be assured that if the former does not cure, the latter payer will.

sured that if the former does not cure, the latter never will.

Dickens gives us a good illustration of this kind of management in the child-hood and early school life of David Copperfield. What a true and pathetic picture is that of the boy's distress of mind as he is about leaving home for school—of his anxiety and trepidation lest the Murdstones have sent his character—as they themselves daily depicted it to the boy—on in advance of him, predisposing his future associates against him, and setting him at once in disgrace before the school! What a barbarous as well as disastrous policy! Yet how many well as disastrous policy! Yet how many children are made to suffer in like ways and far more keenly, often, than their alders are aware! Poor David, with all his trials and the evils imputed to him by his tormentors, is still a model child. Few children, I think, with his ex-perience, would have turned out so well. cloud," let him try the experiment for himself. Let him offend the prejudices of the community, or let some enemy instill suspicion or dislike into the minds of his associates; let him for a few months meet with shoulder-shruggings where he is accustomed to handshakings, with indifferent nods where he expects greeting, and then let him he expects greeting, and then let him declare whether his experience has served either to sweeten his temper or soften his heart. Even if he be innocent too light. But in any case we elders still have the best of it; we can at least hurl back coldness for coldness and dis-dain for disdain. Not so with the children. They are expected to keep in mind the divine command, "Honor thy father and thy mother," and never, under any provocation, to "answer back." If they do forget themselves, Solomon's remedy is generally brought into speedy use, to teach these small atoms of humanity their weakness and their dependence, which, poor things, they already know too well!—Country Gentleman

The Prevision of Thunder Storms Considering the immense destructive-ness of thunder storms at this season, a recent communication to Nature by Mr. Ley, of London, on the subject of "sheet lightning" is practical and timely. The phenomenon of "sheet lightning" is practical and lightning" has been long discussed by scientists, but its nature has only within a few years been determined, and a too popular impression exists that it is a harmless exhibition of elecbly owing to this misconception that so many lives are lost by lightning stroke, midnight, when there is no moonlight have an average radius of more than

ments; such a flock-master is looked upon as having some secrets in his care that makes him the best sheep-man of the region. The man who succeeds is a good handler. The man who fails is a poor sheep-man.

On the Management of Children.

Of all the disastrous policies which thoughtless parents adopt for the government or training of children, scarcely one is more prolitic of evil than that of harping perpetually upon a child's treme case has been reliably reported in the training of the treme case has been reliably reported in the training of the treme case has been reliably reported in the training of the treme case has been reliably reported in the training of t treme case has been reliably reported in which over two minutes elapsed be-tween the flash and the thunder, indicating that the former took place about twenty-five miles from the observer. It is obvious that during the raging of an electrical storm its vivid flashes, espec-ially at night in the absence of moonmorbid self-consciousness is likely to be developed, both painful and injurious to the child. Frequently the fruit is excessive shyness or awkwardness, difficult to overcome even after the primary cause may have been outgrown.

But when it is some mental trait that is made the never-ending topic of remark, with gloomy or sarcastic prognostications of the future that is to result, most evil results accrue. If it is true, as a noted novelist has told us, that "we are apt to believe what the world believes about us," it is still more a truth as regards children, who are scarcely capable of deciding for themselves any knotty point, whose thoughts are more or less confused at the best, who naturally turn to parents or guardians rather than to the voice of conscience for the right or wrong of anything, and whose most intimate assoning can be seen at greater distances— probably in most cases one or two hours before it arrives. As all great thunder storms occur only where sudden and sharp alterations of temperature are impending, and the daily weather re-

A Georgia boy told his folks he was going hunting in the swamp and he did intend to do so, but he went into the ash house for something and the door shut behind him and he couldn't open it from the inside. And all his bellowing didn't attract the attention of the family, but they missed him when night came and had the whole neighborhood out searching the swamp and made a deuce of a time and everybody made a deuce of a time and everybody got wet and tired and cross, and finally they gave up the hunt and returned to his house, and then somebody heard him whoop and they let him out and his father was so mad about the affair that he took a harness strap and just lathered that boy till the hills rechoed his lamentations. And it wasn't the how's fault either —Roston Post he boy's fault either. - Boston Post.

Where the Parties Differ.

If the elections of next fall were to take place this week there would be a very meager vote cast. The voters are not thinking much about politics. Most of them have made up their minds what they are going to do, and look for no new details that can change their intentions. But there are many more who tions. But there are many more who are merely indifferent, and others who are waiting to see what the great parties will do. Yet it does not follow that the elections next fall will be tame or inde cisive. The liquor question is apt to drop to the rear; minor and local is-sues will shrink out of sight as the ap-proach of another Presidential election is realized; and men will turn their namely, whether the one party or the other, judged by its past record and its constituent elements, can most safely be intrusted with the wast responsibilities. of National Government. Circumstances are likely to arise before the voting begins next fall which will bring that question very sharply to the minds of men. The Democrats dread it. Above all things they desire to escape another public verdict upon their own past record.

past record.

Before long, however, that party will meet in convention in several important States. In these bodies the contest between different elements of which the party is composed will come to a head. One set of leaders or the other will be put forward to speak for the party. Nominations and platforms will show which element has the upper hand. Last year the Democrats had the advantage of almost as many different dis-Last year the Democrats had the advantage of almost as many different disgulses as there are different States; in some they professed to care for nothing but beer and whisky; in some they were only anxious to resist monopolies; in some they cloaked a scramble for office under pretended zeal for Civil-Service Reform; and in others they promised as many different revisions of taxation and the tariff as there were distinct interests to be conciliated. This definite measures have been passed by Congress, and others are loudly demanded, and an attempt to be non-committal will now be quite as significant as the most explicit declaration.

Do what it may the Demogratic party

ns the most explicit declaration.

Do what it may, the Democratic party must perforce show whether it thinks itself fit to be trusted, and call upon the voters to say whether they think it fit to be trusted. If it hunts up strange and unknown men, or political tricksters who have never been identified with its history, it will show that it is ashamed of its own history and leaders. Confessof its own history and leaders. Confessing that these entitle it to no confidence, it will, nevertheless, ask the voters to say that they give it all confidence. By so doing it will compel men to consider what the history and who the leaders have been of whom the party is ashamed. Or if, on the other hand, it names men who have been identified with its past, that history inevitably comes up for

review.

The Republican party has no such difficulty. It has a history, but is not ashamed of it, and would be only too glad to have the elections decided by the public judgment as to the work done by the party during the past twenty-five years. The Republicans also will meet in conventions, but there will be no effort anywhere to disown the past record of the party, to put on disreview. past record of the party, to put on dis-guises, or to promise a reversal of its policy. It does not need to pretend that all its leaders have been always wise, or all its officials free from blame; taken as a whole, its past challenges scrutiny. Not being ashamed, and having nothing to hide, it can nominate new men, or men who have been long identified with its history, as circumidentified with its history, as circumstances in each case may dictate. It will not be foolish enough to pretend that in every particular every Administration, including that of President Arthur, has met its highest aspirations, and yet it will have no occasion or desire to disavow or disown that Administration as a whole, or any other; on the contrary, it can claim public thanks and honor for the general conduct of the Government under the present Administration.

There is a great difference between a party that has everything to hide and one that shrinks from no scrutiny and fears no issue. The people will begin to feel that difference when the conto feel that difference when the conventions of the two parties pass in review before them. It is possible, too, that events may draw public attention very strongly to the financial course of the two parties. There may be industrial contests or disasters this summer. Financial disorders are not wholly impossible. If they come voters will possible. If they come, voters will ask which party weakened the public Treasury by silver coinage, strove to cripple the banks by constant assaults upon them, and threatened all invested property by Communistic proposals. That the Democratic party is afraid of its past history is not strange. But its only way to get rid of its past is to die and bury itself.—N. F. Tribune.

Concerning the Right to Bolt.

The Republican party can not be built up by being torn down. If each man is to declare war upon the party whenever the candidate of his choice is not neminated in a Convention, of course anarchy will follow, just as it would if men only held themselves bound by laws for which their favorite legislators had voted. It is easy enough to many laws for which their favorite legislators had voted. It is easy enough to prove that no man is bound to vote a party ticket which does not suit him. It is equally easy to show that no party often makes a ticket which really pleases voters enough to elect it. Presidents voters enough to elect it. Presidents are chosen by the magnanimity or par-ty fidelity of those who are defeated in the Conventions whenever there is a contest over the nomination. Seward could have defeated Lincoln in 1860, could have defeated Hayes Blaine could have defeated Hayes in 1876, and Grant could have defeated Garfield in 1880. The in 1876, and Grant could h defeated Garfield in 1880. I nominee was in each case depe ent upon the support of men who feltindignant over the result in Convention. They yielded their support because they believed the success of the tion. They yielded their support be-cause they believed the success of the opposition would be disastrous to the National welfare. The right of private judgment should, of course, be reserved by every voter, and no man should feel bound to vote for a corruptionist who, by trickery and the use of money, thrusts himself upon the party; but it is base treachery for men to defeat their party on a false pretense of believing the can-didate unworthy, when really they are but gratifying vengeful malice and pet-ting their own sore heads. Let us think rather of the best means toward the suc-cess of the next Republican Presidential candidate than of the best excuses to make for bolting him. How would it do to assume that the candidate will be worthy, whether he happens to be our man or not?—National Republican.

-Philadelphia has two base-ball clubs